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THE VINDICATION OF FOREIGN MIS-SIONS.

It is just seventy years since (June 15, 1794) the celebrated English missionary, William Carey, preached his first sermon in India. He had gone out without the license required by the East India Company, aware that any application for one would have been met by a refusal. He had been allowed to remain only by sufferance. Amid extreme destitution, and with scarcely a single friend to sympathize with or cheer him, he had been forced to retire to the Soonderbuns, and erect huts for himself and his family, depending for subsistence on the cultivation of the ground and the game which he could procure with his gun. In this region of jungle and tigers and miasma, apart from all civilized and Christian association, he planted the hopes of his mission.

It is scarcely surprising that such an enterprise as Dr. Carey's should have been regarded by men like Pitt, Fox and Dundas with supreme contempt. Nearly twenty years later, Sidney Smith | infant born in the Rajah's family of a reserved some of his keenest ridicule lawful wife, or Rani, was drowned as for what he accounted the fanaticism of soon as it was born, in a hole in the missions. In 1813, Charles Marsh, in earth, filled with milk." In 1820, one the British Parliament, attempted to Telook, of 400 Jadeja familie, was recounteract the effect of Wilberforce's ported, "in which there was not one eloquence by holding up to scorn "inspired cobblers and fanatical tailors" who proposed to lay siege to Indian idolatries and superstitions. The East India Company treated the missionaries as poachers on their domain. They heathen abominations. But who can shipped off English and expelled American clergymen who proposed to teach Christianity to the Hindoos. Dr. Carey's mission was saved repeatedly from annihilation only by the protection of first to expose, and which experience the British flag at Scrampore.

A strangely romantic interest centres around this mission, forced to contend can fail to see that the old pleafor its existence against not only pecu- once urged even in the English Parniary difficulties and heathen perversity. but the hostile measures of the governors sent out from England. These monwith some honorable exceptions-took native superstitions under their patronage. The arrival of a missionary was sometimes accounted scarcely less alarming than that of a hostile squadron. Warm debates in council were held as to the best method of disposing of those who arrived. Their teachings couldso it was held-only tend to provoke the natives to insurrection. A most unstatesmanlike timidity refused to allow any exposure of Hindoo rites or cruelties. The press was kept under surveillance. The eyes of Englishmen were saluted by the smoke of funeral piles, and their ears greeted with the the age, are the men who are justified shrieks of the victims of the Suttee, vet no protest could be allowed. Even pressed, that a missionary should shrink Hindoo temples were taken under official patronage, and the tribute of the pilgrims was received and doled out by government agents for the support of the sacred shrines.

For nearly half a century there was really a conflict between the schemes of the missionaries and the policy of the government. In the light of the present day the arguments of Dr. Carey and his compeers, urging the establishment of schools, the toleration of a free press, the suppression of the cruel rites of General Assembly. Hinduism, agricultural improvements, and other means of civilizing and Christianizing the natives, seem simply to enforce the conclusions of every intelli- for the country. gent and reasonable observer. Yet they were often presented to unwilling hearers, if not absolutely repelled by the ultraconservative of the English rulers of India. Again and again, the Council of Directors, and even the British Parliament, became the arena whereon the battle was waged between a blindly conservative prejudice that feared lest the Christianization of India would produce revolt, and the philanthropy and humanity which found noble champions in men like Wilberforce, the two Grants and Sir James Mackintosh. It was indeed not unlike the conflict which was waged to secure the abolition of the slave-trade. Slowly but steadily tions; recognizing the divine goodness system was relaxed, till India was providence by which defeats and delays the various branches of the Reformed good service for God and for country.

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assured of a free press and the Suttee have led to the overthrow of slavery; church, and revive the use of the word FROM OUR ROCHESTER CORRESPON Christian institutions will receive that respect and encouragement to which they are entitled.

It is with such facts as these before u hat we are prepared to appreciate an article from the last Edinburgh Review on the subject of Human Sacrifices and Infanticide in India. The facts there stated seem almost incredible. The "Meria Sacrifice"—the cruel butchery of living victims by a fanatic mob, (hacking the flesh piecemeal from their bodies)-prevailed for ages among the Khonds of India, who professed to believe that only the sacrifice of a human being could allay the malignity of the "Earth Spirit." The victims were purchased at prices varying from \$30 to \$100, and as a general thing were stolen by those who offered them for sale. Till 1837, the horrid sacrifice had continued among the Khonds almost without any attempt to suppress it. Female infanticide was also fearfully prevalent. In the principality of Cutch it was, at the commencement of the present century, almost universal among the families highest in rank. "Every female female child in existence."

It is gratifying to learn that the

government, for the last few years, has been employing energetic and successful measures for the suppression of these fail to contrast the present activity in behalf of humanity, with the bitter prejudices of the past, conniving at horrors which the missionaries were the has shown were tolerated only through an ungrounded timidity. And who liament—of the purity and sublimity of the Hindoo creed, only recoils against those that employed it? Heathenism. seen in the light of truth, is the same everywhere. The "Meria" sacrifice and infanticide of India are but a parallel of what Captain Speke discovered in Eastern Africa, and what Burton to some extent had explored before him. Time is vindicating the wisdom as well as devotion of the Martyns and Careys, and scattering to the winds the vain theories of those who dream of savage world needs the Gospel, and they who in preaching it, like Carey, pioneer the seem a full half century in advance of like him in the regret which he exinto an ambassador.

ACTS OF THE LATE GENERAL ASSEM-BLY.

I. Opening correspondence with the Triennial Synod of the German Reformed

II. Recommending the effort of the Presbyterian Historical Society to raise

funds for erecting a Fire Proof Building. III. Reiterating and urging past action on meeting the expenses of the

IV. Accepting the invitation of the General Assembly in Newark, to join in a concert of prayer and thanksgiving

V. The names of non-resident church members may not be stricken from the roll of the church.

VI. A minister cannot demit his office and become a Ruling Elder. A committee of five was appointed to consider further and report to the next Assembly

VII. Report and Resolutions on Foreign Missions, earnestly requesting the attention of Presbyteries to the present financial condition of the American Board, and suggesting an increase of 40 per cent. in contributions, to meet

the rates of exchange. VIII. Resolutions on the State of the Country, re-affirming previous declarathe cause of truth advanced. One fea- in past successes and dependence on the ture after another of the old restrictive same for final victory; noting the wise virtues, and may draw closer together patriotic father be long spared to do two brothers-in-law, are also in the union

was abolished. And now India has at acknowledging national and individual "Reformed." The project of erecting a last a Christian statesman for her go- sins; calling for prayer; pledging sup- Commemorative Hall, in Geneva, was vernor—a man who is in full sympathy | port to the Government, and rebuking | recommended to the liberality of the with the cause of missions, and under those who would weaken its authority. churches. whose government we may hope that A committee was appointed to convey them to the President. Pastors were requested to read the resolutions to their people.

> IX. The subject of aiding to evangelize the Freedmen was referred to the Home Missionary Committee.

X. Report and Resolutions on Education; commending the Assembly's Plan and the Committee's management: urging more energetic co-operation in giving it efficiency, and in making the Christian ministry a prominent topic of interest; recommending care in the examination of candidates; commending the three seminaries; authorizing an increase of not more than 20 per cent. in appropriations, and the investing of surplus funds in good securities. Rev. Messrs. Wilson, Booth, Robinson, Fisher Howe and Butler are the new members.

XI. Judicial case, No. 1, that of S. E. Todd against the Synod of Onondaga. The Synod had sustained the action of the church in suspending him, which the Presbytery of Cayuga reversed. The last Assembly referred the case back to the Synod, with instructions that it be remanded to Cayuga Presbytery. This Assembly rescinded that requisition, thereby sustaining the Synod.

XII. Recommending the appointment in each Presbytery, of Standing Committees on each of the Four Causes, with the view to secure annual contributions from every church; the reports of these committees to be embodied in the Narrative to the General Assembly.

XIII. Expressing confidence in the chaplainey as a body; and gratitude for the services of our soldiers and sailors: also recommending the Christian Commission to the liberality of the people.

XIV. Report and Resolutions on Home Missions, stating the increase this year at 60 per cent.; calling for a still larger increase; noting our deficiency in young ministers; establishing honorary memberships at \$100 each; and electing as members of the committee Rev. Drs. Hatfield, Adams, Crosby, and Iessrs. Lambert, Jay and Pinneo. \$150,000 was named as the sum to be aimed at during the present year.

XV. Resolutions on Presbyterian Union; welcoming the increased tendency to union; noting the reasons for it in the present state of the church, the country and the world; acknowledging it to be the special duty of cognate churches to cultivate union; expressing a joyful readiness on our part to follow the leadings of Providence in that direcinnocence and heathen happiness. The tion; waiving for the present, as inexpedient, the suggestion of St. Lawrence Presbytery, to appoint a Committee of path of enlightened statesmanship, and Conference, and communicating this action to the Assembly at Newark.

XVI. Mileage Bills of Commissioners

were paid in jull.

XVII. Report and Resolutions on Publication; urging the completion of the Endowment Fund, \$20,000 out of \$50,000 being still required; appointing the fourth Sunday in June for a simultaneous collection; calling for a Social Hymn Book, with 400 hymns; and making five members of the committee a quorum. The Committee was authorized to issue special certificates to donors of \$100 and \$30. Dr. Beman, Rev. Messrs. Barnes and Wiswell, and Messrs. F. L. Bodine and A. Whilldin were appointed upon the Publication Committee; Dr. Brainerd, Rev. Mr. Adams, Messrs Brown, Baldwin and S. H. Perkins Trustees of the House; all legacies, to whatever cause, to be left to the Trustees of the Presbyterian House, Philadelphia. The revision of the Hymns in the Church Psalmist was also referred to the Publication Committee.

XVIII. A twenty-four page, 8vo., monthly periodical, to represent the work of the church and the liberality of the members, was determined upon, to be issued by the Publication Committhe four different Committees.

name: expressing hope that this cele-

XX. A suitable minute on the death of A. P. Halsey, Esq., for 12 years regarded them much as we suppose Capt. Treasurer of the General Assembly, was Cook looked upon every one of the new adopted. Mr. William A. Booth was specimens of the islanders of the Pacific, appointed in his place.

XXII Report on Church Erection. A from \$500 to \$750, and the amount exclusively with their "traps," consistdonated from \$200 to \$400, received a majority of the votes, but not the requisite two thirds. It was referred to the Church Erection Committee, to mature a plan and report to the next Assembly. Messrs. Benedict Dodge and Griffith. and Rev. Drs. Few Smith, and Burchard were elected Trustees.

XXIII Narrative of the State of Religion adopted. Presbyteries were requeston to embody statistics in their narratives. The names of Presbyteries neglecting to send narratives shall hereafter be designated in the Narrative of the Assembly.

XXIII: Facts on manses are request ed from the churches. The Committee are Rev. Messrs. Day, Butler and Humphrey, and Messrs. Mansfield and Da-

XXIV. On Sunday Schools, it was resolved, that the religious training of the young of the church belongs emphatically to the Pastors and Elders, and such competent members as they can secure to co-operate with them. Scripture and Catechism should be principally taught. Pastors should address, if practicable, the second sermon of every Sabbath to the young. Statistics of Sunday Schools should be furnished to the General Assembly. The relation of baptized children to the church should be presented from the pulpit. The entire congregation should belong to the Sunday School. A Permanent Committee of the Assembly, on Sunday Schools was ordered. It consists of the Rev. Dr. Patterson, Rev. Mr. Humphrey and O. H. Lee.

XXV. The appeal of Mrs. Maria Hill, against the Synod of Albany, was not

XXVI. Correspondence with foreign bodies was restricted, by excluding those bodies in correspondence with Synods in our connection covering the same ground with them.

XXVII. The Statistical Tables were increased so as to include church members resident five years; Sabbath School membership; Ministerial Relief; Congregational; Miscellaneous.

XXVIII. Resolutions passed reaffirm ing the Total Abstinence policy.

XXIX. The Permanent Committee on Foreign Missions shall be incorpor-

XXX. American Bible Society re commended.

XXXI. American and Foreign Christ ian Union recommended.

XXXII. A Committee appointed to report to next Assembly, on the relations and duty of the church to the Religious Press. Rev. Dr. Allen, Rev. Messrs. Babb, Field, Mears, and Elder Mansfield, Committee.

XXXIII. Dr. Duffield appointed to prepare a Tract on the aspects of the Home Missionary Cause.

XXXIV. A Plan for the Establishment of a Fund for Disabled Ministers, of not less than \$10,000 to commence with; to be located in Philadelphia, in the hands of the Trustees of the Publicollections.

XXXV. Res gnation of Rev. Dr. Darling and election of Rev. J. G. Butler in his place, as Permanent Clerk of the

MARCHANT'S PORTRAIT OF MR. LIN-COLN.

We have received from the artist, Mr E. D. Marchant, of this city, a splendid engraved copy, by Sartain, of his noble bear? tee, to be in charge of the Secretaries of portrait of Abraham Lincoln. We cor-XIX. On the Tercentenary of John In this connection we may congratulate Ireland and from Germany—shall they brought to this city on Wednesday last, Calvin, a suitable paper was adopted: Mr. Marchant upon the news received a briefly but comprehensively characteril day or two since from his son, reported sing the Great Reformer; acknowledging | killed in the recent battles before Richhis eminent services, and honoring his mond, but now known to be alive, though wounded and in the hands of the bration may lead to the imitation of his enemy. May both the brave son and

DENT.

OUR TRAVELLING COMPANIONS. We meet with a great variety. Recently we found ourselves in company with the troup of Dan Rice's big show," and we as an interesting subject of study. There were forty men and boys. In the same proposal to raise the amount loaned train there were three freight cars loaded ing of dogs, nonkeys, thousands of feet of plank for seats, besides lumber wagons, chariots for the trained animals, tents and tent tackling, heavy team horses, ponies, &c., &c. We said to ourselves, surely it must

take a considerable part of the profits of impulses, and genuine patriotism. their daily exhibitions to pay the freight on such an amount of stuff. But we were mistaken. We asked the conducthat immense amount of luggage. We say, "nothing!" We said: "How is fares, and these cars were reckoned as if this government goes to ruin?" their baggage. They were passing by That is the spirit of '76. If that preroad, passing one day in Rochester, next | country is safe. day in Canandaigua, next in Auburn, and so on. They load and unload their own cars. When loaded they are attached to the train, drawn to the next Lieut. Henry Hamilton, of whom we stopping place, switched off, and left spoke two weeks ago, is not dead, but until the next day, and then taken on to only wounded, and in the hands of the the next required point. And so the enemy. His family had almost entirely three freight cars are kept and used ex- given him up. It was therefore as life clusively by the troup, until they pass from the dead, to get a letter from him, over the length of the road. They then as they did, a few days since, saying have a series of engagements in like that he was at Lynchburg, doing well, manner along the line of another rail- and well cared for. One or two others way, and get another set of cars for from this city, who were at first reporttheir use; and so pass up and down the ed slain, have been heard from at the length and breadth of the land, paying same place, and friends hope to have the full fare for the men, and having free tickets for horses, dogs, monkeys, lumber and wagons. We could not help being somewhat amused with the jests, jibes, and rollicking good nature of many of the company around us, even while pained and shocked with the terrible asphemies, and evident recklessness of not favorable to piety; and there is another spectacle coming, when this "Big show" is over, for which these men do not seem to be preparing. NORMAL MUSIC SCHOOL

Arangements have been made for a Musical Convention, or "Normal Music School," as they seem to prefer to call it, of five weeks duration, at Ogdensburgh. It is to commence on the 29th of August; Boston. This is designed to be something of a high order, and has evidently excited a good degree of interest in that part of the country. A public meeting has been held in Ogdensburgh to promote the objects of the convention. A large Board of Directors has been appointed, Rev. L. M. Miller, of the Presbyterian Church, and Hon. John Fine, leading the list. Teachers and amateurs in music from all the region are to be gathered for thorough drill; all to close, we suppose, with a grand concert. We doubt not, it will be an interesting and profitable time to the lovers of sweet

ONE OF THE WOMEN,

It is not Grant, or Sherman; nor even the gallant Wadsworth, or the accomcation House, and to be raised by annual | plished Col. Porter, from Western New York, who are the only heroes of this war. In one of our recent trips in a country town, we met with a woman who seems to be bearing her part, at least, in the glorious struggle. She was married a little more than two years ago. Soon after, her husband felt it his duty to enlist in his country's service. At first the young wife could not consent. Who can blame her for feeling that the trial was greater than she could

But her husband said, "Our foreign go and fight for my country, and I, a native citizen, stay at home at my ease? "No!" said the little woman, with all the energy her nature could command;

"go, like a man, and do your duty." He went. Two of her brothers, and army. For two long years her husband

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has been following the fortunes of the war. He is now with the Army of the Potomac, in the thickest of its dangers. A child was born to them, which the father did not see until it was eight months old. And yet the mother is bearing all the trial of this separation and anxiety, with a cheerfulness and a heroism truly noble. "She was glad she had a husband, and brothers, willing and ready to go to the defense of our country. She would not now have them at home if she could."

It would have cheered the heart of our noble President, like the enlistment of a regiment of men, to have heard her brave words. And we are happy to believe that there are many women in Western New York, of just such noble

ONE OF THE MEN ALSO.

On the same trip we heard of a farmer of like spirit. One not quite so pattor how much he charged the troop for riotic was grumbling about the taxes imposed by the war. "Let them tax were a good deal surprised to hear him my farm," said this sturdy yeoman, "just as much as is necessary to sustain that? They have three entire freight the government. Let them take it all, cars to themselves." We learned the if necessary to that end. What is my the way of it. They paid forty full property worth to me, or to my children,

easy stages over the entire line of the vails, it will carry us through, and our

THE DEAD ALIVE.

A great joy has fallen this week upon some of our households in this city. pleasure of seeing them once more.

A GENEROUS GIFT.

One of our great causes of benevolence was recently presented to a large and flourishing church, and they made their contribution. How much each one gave we know not; but there was one plain, poor boy who manifestly gave "more many of their number. Surely, we than they all." After the service was thought, the life of a strolling player is over, he lingered upon the steps of the church until the entire congregation was gone; and then modestly stepping up to the minister as he passed out, he put into his hand a small package neatly and firmly tied, merely saying, "Put that in your pocket." On opening the package, it was found to contain a three dollar bill, and one dollar in silver, which sold for one dollar and fifty-six cents currency. If the rest of the congregaand to be conducted by S. H. Perkins, tion had given in the same proportion, of Ogdensburgh, and O. W. Perkins, of instead of eighty dollars, they would have given at least eight hundred.

THE LATE GEN. WADSWORTH. We were much interested in hearing something of the noble and generous

traits of the late Gen. James S. Wadsworth. He was always gentlemanly. courteous and kind toward his tenants. They speak of him with tender affection, and mourn for him as for a true friend. He was ever ready to sympathise with them, and help them, and share with them in their misfortunes. If frost or drought cut off their crops, and took away their resources for the payment of their rent, he often freely forgave them all. We heard of one man who had thus suffered for two or three years, until he owed some seven hundred dollars. He went to Mr. Wadsworth, and told him he did not know how to pay it, and the generous man turned to his book keeper, and told him to balance the account, and let the tenant begin anew. This, we were told at the funeral, was but a sample of his ways toward those who were in a measure dependent on him. And it was these noble impulses which enabled him to give himself so freely to his country.

OUR SICK AND WOUNDED.

Nearly four hundred of the sick and wounded soldiers, belonging to regidially recommend it to the public favour. population are enlisting—those from ments enlisted in this region, were and are now disposed of in our hospitals. It was a sad sight to see them come in. It brought the horrors of war to our doors. But we are glad they are here among their own friends for cure and treatment; glad also that our citizens. have the opportunity of doing some-thing directly in this noble service.

ROCHESTER, June 10, 1864.